

56662 and 56663. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceæ. Corn.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented by Dr. P. J. S. Cramer, director, General Experiment Station. Received January 31, 1923. Quoted notes by L. Koch.

56662. "Madoera maïs (Madura corn). Madura corn was obtained from the island of Madura. This is an early variety, maturing in Java in from 75 to 85 days. The plants remain low (under 6 feet) and produce as a rule not more than one ear. The variety is less susceptible to diseases and drought than others, this being one of the principal reasons for its culture. The yield is usually less than that of Yellow Menado, but under good conditions 50 and more bushels to the acre have been harvested. The grain is very popular with the Madurese, who eat it pounded as rice."

56663. "Gele Menado maïs (Yellow Menado corn). This variety was received from the northern Moluccas, where it is planted extensively by the natives. It resembles very closely the Nation Yellow Flint from the Philippines and I presume that both varieties are the same. *Yellow Menado* is a flint variety of late maturity; it ripens at Buitenzorg in 115 to 120 days, growing to a height of 8 to 11 feet. It is prolific, 100 plants producing 150 to 180 ears, the percentage of sterile plants usually being low. At Buitenzorg, where the climate is not favorable for corn plantings, the average yield in the dry season is about 28 bushels per acre; in the wet season, however, it is much less. Under good conditions, such as after a green-manure crop, much higher yields have been reported (60 to 70 bushels per acre). The grain is of good taste and is very much favored by the natives."

56664 and 56665. DAHLIA MAXONII Safford. Asteraceæ. Dahlia.

From Chimaltenango, Guatemala. Seeds presented by W. Cameron Townsend. Received March 12, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Townsend.

56664. "I think these seeds are of the 'White dahlia'; they were taken from plants cultivated in Chimaltenango."

56665. The wild tree dahlia of the Guatemalan highlands blooms in its native land in the months of December and January, and its starry lilac-pink flowers in graceful clusters on long stems make a very agreeable contrast with the dark-green hillsides. This beautiful plant is extremely abundant, both wild and cultivated, in many parts of the Guatemalan highlands at altitudes of 3,000 to 7,000 feet. The stems sometimes reach 15 or even 18 feet in height and become quite woody toward the base. The slender branches bear the clusters of nodding flowers, some of which measure 4 or 5 inches across. When brought into cultivation around the huts of the natives the species seems to lose its stability, and in place of the single lilac-pink flowers appear double pink and double white forms and, less commonly, single white varieties. This dahlia is subtropical in its requirements and should succeed in southern Florida, provided suitable soil conditions are found. (Adapted from *Journal of Heredity*, vol. 11, pp. 265-268.)

56666. ALEURITES FORDII Hemsl. Euphorbiaceæ. Tung-oil tree.

From Hongkong, China. Seeds presented by H. Green, superintendent, Botanical and Forestry Department. Received March 12, 1923.

"A rapid-growing broad-leaved deciduous tree which attains a height of 25 to 35 feet. It is said to be comparatively short-lived. Clusters of pinkish

white flowers are produced just as the leaves begin to come out in the spring, followed by green or reddish fruits somewhat larger than those of the black walnut. The fruits contain the large nut-like oily seeds from which tung oil, a valuable drying oil, is expressed. The oil constitutes about 24 per cent (by weight) of the seeds, or about 40 per cent of the kernels from which the shells have been removed. The tree appears to be particularly well adapted to the sandy clay soils and the climate of northwestern Florida and the adjacent regions of Alabama and Georgia." (R. A. Young.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 50635.

56667. GARCINIA MANGOSTANA L. Clusiaceæ. Mangosteen.

From Kingston, Jamaica. Seeds presented by W. S. Goodman, acting superintendent, Hope Gardens. Received March 12, 1923.

Mangosteen seeds introduced from Jamaica for testing in our tropical dependencies.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56070.

56668 to 56675.

From Lew, England. Seeds presented by Dr. A. H. Hill, director, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received March 12, 1923.

Introduced for the use of specialists in the department engaged in forage-crop investigations.

56668 to 56670. LOTUS spp. Fabaceæ.

56668. LOTUS EDULIS L.

A more or less hairy annual with ascending or erect branched stems 4 to 16 inches long, short-stemmed grayish green leaflets, and large yellow flowers in few-flowered heads. The plant grows only in sandy areas in the Mediterranean region.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51861.

56669. LOTUS REQUIENI Mauri.

A hairy ascending or erect plant with stems about a foot long, native to the vicinity of Rome, Italy. The leaflets are rhombic in shape and sharp pointed, and the flowers are small and red.

56670. LOTUS TETRAGONOLOBUS L.

A purple-flowered annual from the eastern Mediterranean countries, where it frequents the edges of cultivated fields, roadsides, etc. It is more or less hairy, with obovate leaflets. The edible seeds are sometimes used as a substitute for coffee, and the plant is often cultivated as an ornamental.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 38415.

56671 to 56675. TRIFOLIUM spp. Fabaceæ. Clover.

56671. TRIFOLIUM ALPESTRE L.

A perennial clover with long underground roots, found over almost all the mountainous parts of Europe, especially in calcareous soils, and ascending to a height of 16,000 feet. The narrowly oval leaflets are velvety hairy, and the flowers are pinkish purple.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 35276.

56672. TRIFOLIUM ELEGANS Savi.

A smooth perennial clover with stems 8 to 20 inches long, found throughout Europe and the Caucasus, especially in siliceous soils. The flowers are whitish or pink. The plant is cultivated for forage.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 35275.